FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES NONALIGNED GROUP

PY061233 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1740 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari stated today that Argentina has confidence that the nonaligned countries, whose solidarity with Latin America is beyond doubt, will probably support the resolution proposal (on the South Atlantic islands) and will back the position of our region when the Malvinas issue is considered by the general assembly.

Aguirre Lanari spoke at about noon today (1330 Argentine time) before a plenary session of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries in one of the halls of the UN building.

The ministerial level meeting was held to listen to two countries: Argentina and India. India referred to the conference of the movement which will be held in New Delhi next year.

The Argentine foreign minister stated that his country has a moral debt with the Nonaligned Movement whose continuous and firm support for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and solidarity with our people during the recent crisis in the South Atlantic we cannot forget.

Aguirre Lanari stated that his speech had three objectives: first, to reaffirm the Argentine adherence to the basic principles and objectives of the movement.

Second, to reiterate my country's support for the position adopted by the movement regarding particular conficts. He referred in this regard to the Middle East, southern Africa, the Republic of the Comoros and Central America.

The third objective of the speech, he stated, was to share with my colleagues our goals and our expectations regarding the Malvinas issue. This subject is very important for my country and for Latin America.

After some historical review, the Argentine foreign minister -- who stated that the British are well-known manipulators of principles -- stated that it can hardly be said that the nonaligned group wants to see a recovered territory recolonized, because the Nonaligned Movement recognizes Argentine sovereign rights over that territory.

He added that the Nonaligned Movement does not want the fundamental principle of the UN Charter and that of decolonization to be violated. This charter recognizes the right of the states to maintain their territorial integrity.

Aguirre Lanari then condemned the support granted to Great Britain by some great powers and the large military presence the UK has on the Malvinas Islands. He added that this, among other aspects, represents a de facto extension of the field of action of NATO, much beyond its established limits.

Finally, the Argentine foreign minister gave further details on the essential points of the resolution proposal presented by 20 Latin American countries to the UN General Assembly, a resolution which if accepted by the assembly will urge the UK and Argentina to resume negotiations on the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Aguirre Lanari stated that the practical purpose of this proposal is simple and unobjectionable. He added: My country has confidence that the nonaligned countries (...) will support the proposal and will back the position of our region when the Malvinas issue is considered by the general assembly.

We also trust that, since the proposal is clearly moderate and constructive and reflects the results of a broad process of consultations, the Nonaligned Movement will not accept the inclusion of amendments, that it will not allow the proposal to be distorted or weakened, or postponed through procedural maneuvers which overlook the essentially colonial nature of the issue.

UNDER SECRETARY PENA RETURNS FROM TOUR ABROAD

PY062320 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] International Economic Relations Under Secretary Felix Pena has returned from a trip to Japan, Belguim and Italy. On arriving at Ezeiza International Airport he held a press conference, and stated that the EEC countries are now realizing their serious loss of image in Latin America due to the economic sanctions imposed on Argentina during the Malvinas war. They have realized that it is not a good policy to sanction countries for political reasons.

Regarding the resumption of flights from their countries to ours and vice versa, he stated that this subject is very complex and we can only deal with it on a foreign policy level, but it does not depend exclusively on foreign policy.

TRADE SECRETARY PROMISES TO BUY MORE USSR GOODS

PY061129 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2050 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (TELAM) -- One of the results of the visit which the Argentine delegation headed by Trade Secretary Alberto Fraguio is paying to the Soviet Union is the increase of Soviet participation in the building of Argentine hydroelectric dams. The technical aspects of this increase, however, are yet to be arranged and this will be studied during the second half of 1983 by the Argentine-Soviet joint commission, which will meet in Moscow.

In the field of energy, the USSR has supplied Argentina with the generators for the Salto Grande hydroelectric dam and the equipment for the thermonuclear [as received, prior reports had described these plants as thermal] powerplants of Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca. The Soviets are also helping Argentina in the field of nuclear energy and have stated their interest in financing and supplying the equipment for the middle Parana hydroelectric dam.

Among the members of the Argentine mission, the most important to visit the USSR after the war for the Malvinas, are Energy Secretary Alietto Guadagni and Cordoba Province Economy Minister Ruben Poncio. The meetings have involved a number of high-ranking Soviet officials including Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Nikolayevich Manzhulo and the deputy minister of fisheries.

Fraguio, who heads the Argentine delegation, did not sign any protocols or accords, but he did promise the Soviets that his nation will purchase more Soviet goods, especially in the field of energy.

I am very satisfied, Fraguio said, with the results of these talks. One third of our exports go to the USSR which is, therefore, a very important trade partner with whom we would like to expand trade even further, always within the policy of maximum independence which my nation is pursuing. Fraguio believes that Argentine-Soviet trade in 1982 will amount to $3.3 billion and the balance will be favorable to Argentina, which exports meat and wheat and imports energy-related equipment.

COMMUNIST PARTY INVITED TO BOLIVIAN INAUGURATION

PY062205 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2040 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA) -- It was disclosed today that the Argentine Communist Party has been invited by the future Bolivian authorities to attend the ceremony to be held in La Paz during which Hernan Siles Zuazo will assume the presidency of the nation. Athos Fava, secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party and former national deputy Jesus Mira, legal representative of the party will attend the ceremony to be held next Sunday.

JUDGE CERTIFIES CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PY070018 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1453 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (DYN) -- Judicial sources reported today that according to a decision by Federal Judge Eduardo Francisco Marquardt, who has electoral jurisdiction, the National Christian Democratic Party has met the electoral requirements set by law no 22,627 and that, consequently, lawyer Guillermo Edgardo Marconi was appointed judicial overseer. The judge recognized the Christian Democratic Party under the terms of article 13 of law no 22,627 and granted it the right to the exclusive use of the above name and the rights set forth in the party's charter.

Judge Marquardt also swore overseer Marconi in after the latter accepted the post. Juan Emilio Suguero Herrera, the party's representative, submitted the request for recognition.

ARMY INSTALLS II CORPS COMMANDER 6 OCTOBER

PY061458 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1429 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Rosario, 6 Oct (TELAM) -- Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides today installed Brig Gen Eduardo Alfredo Esposito as the new commander of the Lt Gen Juan Carlos Sanchez II Army Corps. General Nicolaides arrived in this city by air just after 1030. He immediately went to the headquarters of the 121st Command Communications Batallion, where the military ceremony took place.

IV Corps Commander Installed

PY070225 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1940 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Santa Rosa (La Pampa), 6 Oct (TELAM) -- The Army commander in chief, Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, installed Brig Gen Miguel Angel Podesta as the new commander of the Ejercito de los Andes IV Corps in a ceremony held this afternoon at the IV Corps parade ground.

COLONEL GUIRALDES PUNISHED WITH 20-DAY ARREST

PY070117 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2340 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (DYN) -- Relatives of Col Juan Jose Guiraldes (ret) today reported that the Air Force commander in chief, Lt Gen Augusto Hughes, has punished Guiraldes with a 20-day incommunicado arrest. Guiraldes was taken by an Air Force police squad from his Olivos residence to the Quilmes regional workshop where he will serve his arrest, relatives said. Guiraldes was punished because of a letter he addressed to General Hughes to protest the censorship of remarks he made to television Channel Seven concerning the murder of diplomat Elena Holmberg, who was his sister-in-law.

GUATEMALAN ECONOMY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY061654 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Guatemalan Economy Minister Julio Matheu Duchez and a delegation of Guatemalan private businessmen arrived in Buenos Aires early this morning for a 3-day official visit, during which they will sign bilateral trade agreements. The visitors were met by officials of the Argentine Economy Ministry. The Guatemalan economy minister and his entourage will meet with President Bignone and with Economy Minister Wehbe among other activities.

MINERS END STRIKE, ACCEPT GOVERNMENT OFFER

PY061451 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0756 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia (FSTMB) last night lifted the strike which this labor sector has been observing for the last 3 weeks, according to an FSTMB spokesman.

The instructions to discontinue the strike were sent out by telegram to all mining centers, with the recommendation that they should accept the temporary solution the government offered. That solution is to pay each mineworker 21,000 Bolivian pesos (some $100) as compensation for the cost of living increase over the last 3 months.

The miners started their strike 3 weeks ago demanding the establishment of a flexible minimum salary scale that would be constantly adjusted to cost of living increases.

The 21,000 pesos that the government has offered through the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol) will be paid to the miners in three installments of 7,000 pesos each, according to the FSTMB. The instructions that the FSTMB issued yesterday indicate that the strike was to be discontinued last midnight.

CONGRESS ISSUES LAW PROCLAIMING PRESIDENT

PY061642 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A few minutes ago the public relations office of the honorable National Senate released the full text of the law issued on 6 October 1982:

Julio Garret Ayllon, president of the honorable National Congress

Whereas the honorable National Congress has sanctioned the following law:

The honorable National Congress decrees that

Article 1. Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora, elected during the session which the honorable National Congress held yesterday, 5 October, be proclaimed constitutional president and constitutional vice president of the Republic of Bolivia for 4-year term, in keeping with Articles 90, 91 and 87 of the national Constitution.

Article 2. The swearing in and formal inauguration will take place in the course of the session of the honorable National Congress scheduled for 1500 on 10 October 1982.

Article 3. The present law be promulgated by the president of the honorable National Congress.

Hall of Sessions of the honorable National Congress, La Paz, 6 October 1982.

Signed: Julio Garret Ayllon, president of the honorable National Senate; Samuel Gallardo Lozada, president of the honorable National Chamber of Deputies; Hector Ormachea Penaranda, secretary of the Senate; Willy Vargas, secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.

Therefore, I promulgate this law in keeping with the resolution of the honorable National Congress so that it be looked upon and complied with as a national law.

Legislative Palace, La Paz, 6 October of the year of our Lord 1982.

SILES ZUAZO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN LIMA

PY062305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivia's elected President Hernan Siles Zuazo said today that his government will be based on national unity, democracy and freedom, and that he will adopt a war economy in order to lead his country along a path to socioeconomic development and to end corruption and drug trafficking.

During a press conference, Zuazo said that he will ask for respect and cooperation from other nations and that he will direct his efforts toward uniting countries confronting financial difficulties for the purpose of jointly renegotiating their foreign debt.

He explained that he will name his cabinet after he arrives in La Paz, where he will travel next Friday, and that he has asked all parties making up his political front, all progressive parties and the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) to participate in the government.

While deploring the fact that the Paz Estenssoro-led National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] has decided to remain an opposition party, he said that the COB will participate in the government because several ministers will be COB representatives, and that the Christian Democratic Party has also agreed to cooperate.

Zuazo stressed that his government will be homogeneous and that it will respect human rights. He added that the armed forces, which are the nation's main institution, should in no way assume government duties.

He explained that in his capacity as captain general of the armed forces he will promote discipline so that the institution may once again count on the people's support. He also said that on the basis of their moral strength, the armed forces will have to undergo an internal purification process, doing away with those who have done them so much harm.

After saying that his government will institute the broadest freedoms and democracy, Zuazo said that he will eliminate drug trafficking, but that he expects the United States to cooperate in that effort and in the subsequent replacement of coca crops.

Regarding his government's war economy, he stated that he will begin an all-out war against corruption, hunger, speculation and institutionalized crime.

He explained that he will strengthen the public sector which controls 70 percent of the economy with the participation of the workers, both in the decisionmaking and control levels to increase its productivity.

On indicating that he will guarantee private initiative, he said that he will establish a real exchange system and that he will defend the workers health, education and homes and they will not be excluded from the wealth which is produced. He stressed that the peasant is an important factor in consolidating the democratic process and he reiterated his call to all progressive sectors to build democracy without any revanchist feeling.

As for foreign policy, the president-elect congratulated himself for the solidarity which his regime has received from several EEC members and from the Andean group as well. He added that he will respect the sovereignty of other nations and that he will ask them to respect Bolivia's as well. He also said that he will invite those nations with financial problems to join together to request the refinancing of their foreign debt.

Regarding his policy on the Andean Group, the President-elect stated that he will give full support to this group so that it will progress effectively, both economically and politically.

On the reform of the inter-American system, he said that he will impart instructions, as it has been done already by his party after the Malvinas crisis, to form an independent OAS, that is, without the United States.

Siles Zuazo, who at the beginning of his press conference read a declaration, arrived protected by a large detachment of motorized policemen, an honor he is enjoying since last night when President Fernando Belaunde declared him a guest of honor of Peru.

At the end of the press conference, attended by a lrage number of local and foreign reporters, Siles Zuazo left for the Government Palace to repay a visit which President Belaunde made to him last night.

Discusses Ties With Chile

PY070215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2217 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Bolivian President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo said today that his country's landlocked situation is a sharp injustice that persists in the heart of Latin America, and expressed his hope that a peaceful solution will be reached with Chile to overcome this situation.

Siles Zuazo said that his new constitutional government to be inaugurated on Sunday will not resume diplomatic relations with Chile as long as the Bolivian problem of an outlet to the Pacific remains unsolved.

He said: Our fatherland is landlocked unjustly, in a humiliating fashion. Yet we believe that the development of Latin American policy will be instrumental in securing a peaceful agreement, a solution which will bring honor upon Bolivians and upon Chileans themselves.

As long as this problem (the landlocked situation) remains unsolved, it will continue to be a sharp injustice in the heart of Latin America, he said.

The president-elect, who will return to his country on Saturday after 2 years of exile in Lima, regarded as absolutely inadmissible the possibility of supporting a proposal made during the administration of Gen Hugo Banzer to exchange territories with Chile to obtain an outlet to the sea.

VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT PROMISES SOCIAL CHANGES

PY061453 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0752 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivian vice president elect, has announced that the administration of the leftwing Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) will seek to make in-depth social changes in the nation.

During an impromptu press conference granted last night shortly after Congress elected him vice president, Paz Zamora thanked all democratic nations of the world that have helped to achieve this democratic victory. He added that just as they had helped before, it was hoped that they would continue to do so to build a future of freedom for the Bolivian people.

Paz Zamora paid homage to the glorious Bolivian people, the leading actors of this great democratic victory, and recalled that this victory was attained through popular mobilization and the strikes that were declared by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia.

He stated that the times of destruction and humiliation are over. He said now we will be able to build democracy in our country.

More Jaime Paz Zamora Comments

FY061609 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivia's constitutional vice president, today said in La Paz that the democratic victory of the Bolivian people is part of the greater Latin American democratic victory. Paz Zamora made this statement shortly after being elected by the National Congress.

During a press conference Paz Zamora humbly paid his respects to "this giant people who have made possible the withdrawal of the military dictatorship," and went on to thank the congress for its faith in him. He expressed his cordial greeting to President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo and explained that for Bolivia, the word democracy means changes and improvements that will benefit the majority of the people.

He made it clear that the victory of the democratic and popular unity made it possible for the new generations of Bolivians to emerge in politics and join forces with the leading actors of the national revolution of 9 April 1952. He said that the first cycle of that revolution had been progressive; during it the mines were nationalized, the agrarian reform carried out and the vote was made universal. He went on to say that the second cycle was one of regressive militarism, but now the revolution has started its third cycle during which its banners will be picked up and carried forward into the future.

Paz Zamora concluded by saying that the times of destruction and humiliation are over and the time for building and dignity have begun.

COB TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT OF GOVERNMENT

FY061605 Paris AFP in Spanish 0122 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Oct (AFP) -- The powerful Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) has reaffirmed its independence from Hernan Siles Zuazo's new civilian administration that will take over on Sunday in La Paz. A communique issued by the COB added that his independence does not mean that the organization is apolitical because it will always be on the side of oppressed people.

COMMUNIST LEADER'S VIEWS OF NEW GOVERNMENT

FY070055 La Paz Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Bolivia's return to democracy is a victory of the entire citizenry, but especially of the workers class which initiated, conducted and culminated this struggle. This statement was made today by (Marcos Tomic), secretary general of the Bolivian Communist Party, who stated that thanks to the struggle of the people, all the popular sectors and even those which do not belong to those sectors such as businessmen, will be able to enjoy democracy. However, the Communist leader warned against certain threats to the current process since the path which was imposed, that is, to convene the 1980 Congress, was not elected by the workers of the country.

(Marcos Tomic) believes that the rightist sector at present is keeping a low profile, especially in Congress. He then pointed out that it is from here that rightist resistance trends are orchestrated against the popular, democratic and anti-imperialist administration which the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) should carry out in compliance with the program it presented during the elections. In referring to the foreign policy which the UDP government should implement, (Marcos Tomic) stated that it is important to strengthen contacts with the Andean countries. He stated that in this regard, the defense of an independent development, free of the multinational companies which have tried to distort and (?speculate) with the Cartagena Agreement, should be consolidated.

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES 1983 EMERGENCY PLAN

PY061402 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Oct 82 p 21

[Text] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas announced yesterday that an emergency economic plan will be implemented in 1983 in order to significantly reduce Brazil's dependence on international financing markets. According to the minister, the new plan will demand a large measure of sacrifice from the entire Brazilian society -- businessmen, politicians and workers. The minister emphasized: "We are going through a difficult period during which the understanding of everyone is needed. We must work hard and talk less."

The basic goal of the new plan is to obtain a $5 to $6 billion surplus in next year's balance of trade to make possible the reduction of the deficit in current accounts (trade balance, services and unilateral remittances) from its present level of $14 billion to 8.5 $8 billion (39.3 percent or 42.8 percent respectively).

Such a goal will be pursued simultaneously in two ways; reducing imports, on the one hand, and increasing exports, on the other. Galveas expects that the new plan will not cause a recession, and refused to make any estimate as to the growth of the gross domestic product in 1983.

The minister stressed: "The situation of the international market makes it mandatory for us to step up the implementation of some measures and to review our programs in the area of the balance of payments. We will start working on this now."

Noting that the objectives to be sought in 1983 are difficult and will demand the sacrifice of everyone, Minister Galveas said that the government will begin to work with the expectation that by the beginning of next year external interest rates (which this year will cost Brazil $11 billion) will decline and prices of primary products will recover. If these positive assumptions materialize in conjunction with the opening of new markets and the reduction of oil prices, "the solution might yet be found with a minimum of sacrifice."

Galveas argued that if all those factors materialize, the program might be easier to implement and the expected results will be attained. However, if those factors are not realized, "we will nevertheless try any course that may lead us to our present goal. The government is firmly determined to reduce the dependence of the Brazilian economy on international financing markets. The only way to achieve that objective is to bring down the deficit in current accounts. There is no other way."

Asked about how much the deficit in current accounts will be this year, the finance minister just said that it will be higher than $14 billion. But it is still too early to predict accurately. We still have 3 months to go before closing the balance of payments. "But the situation is bad. We just have to work hard, reduce production costs, concentrate on exporting more, and talking less so as not to do a disservice to the country as we do whenever we raise questions that cast Brazil in a negative light, such as the speculation over the rescheduling of the country's foreign debt and the mention of Brazil's economic difficulties."

The new plan, which will be analyzed by the National Monetary Council before the year ends (not at the 20 October meeting), will only be applicable in 1983, Minister Galveas noted by saying "nothing will be changed until the end of this year. There is not much that can be changed. We stick to the line of not making big changes. The idea is to improve and to tighten up what has already been designed, as part of our economic policy, both in the monetary and fiscal areas."

A journalist asked whether the new program to even up the balance of payments would demand substantial cutbacks in oil imports, and Galveas replied that this would not necessarily happen.

Asked about rationing gasoline and other fuels, Galveas retorted, "That's silly. That is a distortion of facts and a provocation intended to discredit the policy the government intends to implement or to stiffen that policy in some way, so as to overcome the difficult situation with the balance of payments. We will not have to go that far."

The finance minister likewise dismissed the possibility that the government might take over the private banks. He said: "This is another silly speculation in an area in which many have been fabricated lately. This is unthinkable in Brazil. This is not the government's line or wish. President Figueiredo does not entertain the slightest idea in that direction."

A journalist asked: "Is this the 16 November (day after the elections) package?" Minister Galveas replied tersely: "You can call it what you will, but I believe that is just more silliness."

"And next year's inflation?" the journalist continued to ask. The minister answered: "I believe it will continue to decline, its trend will be downwards, at a faster pace perhaps."

Galveas then revealed that his and Minister Delfim Neto's meetings with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and with the main bankers who are Brazil's creditors were very fruitful. According to Galveas, the executives of the main banks reaffirmed their confidence in Brazil. "They believe that we are doing things right and adopting the measures necessary to overcome the difficulties of the current crisis. In general, nobody had any suggestion to make to Brazil in the present circumstances."

Galveas noted that the international financial market was practically closed from 1 through 20 September. Now, however, there are firm indications of a recovery, both in the U.S. and the European financial markets.

To discuss the first technical details of the government's new emergency plan, Finance Minister Galveas met yesterday with acting Planning Minister Jose Flavio Pecora, with their advisers. Bank of Brazil President Oswaldo Colin, and several directors of the Central Bank also attended that meeting.

GUYANA'S BURNHAM ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

FL060953 Bridgetown CANA in English 2055 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Brasilia, Oct 5, CANA-REUTER -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham ended a six-day visit to neighbouring Brazil today with a declaration that his country would not cede any of the territory claimed by Venezuela.

Speaking to reporters after a second round of talks with President Joao Figueiredo, he said he was leaving for home tonight satisfied with Brazil's position on the dispute.

Venezuela lays claim to the oil-rich Essequibo region, two-thirds of Guyana, and has renounced an 1899 treaty setting the current border.

Mr Burnham said both Brazil and Guyana believed in the inviolability of treaties and the peaceful solution of conflict and told reporters to draw their own conclusions.

His country was quite ready to consider talks with Venezuela on cooperation in developing the region but sovereignty would not be negotiated, he said. "Guyana does not propose to concede any territory whatsoever to Venezuela because the matter was decided in 1899," he said.

Brazil has traditionally declined to negotiate in the Essequibo dispute, beyond saying that it is a friend of both countries involved and wants a peaceful solution.

Mr Burnham, who arrived in Brazil on September 30, signed a series of agreements for bilateral cooperation, covering agriculture, transport, energy and development of the Amazon region where the common border lies.

He described his visit, the first to Brazil by a Cuyanese head of state, as a great success.

Joint Declaration Signed

PY061304 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo also received today President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who has been in Brasilia on an official visit since yesterday.

A joint declaration issued after the meeting states that the two heads of government reviewed various questions in an atmosphere of friendliness, understanding and mutual respect, which are characteristic of Brazil's relations with Guyana.

Regarding bilateral relations, the two presidents noted with satisfaction the increasingly fruitful cooperation between their countries, and they committed themselves to continue giving impetus to that process.

Brazil and Guyana express their concern over the worsening of international tensions which represent a serious threat to world peace and security. In their meeting the two statesmen stressed the importance of universal respect and the principle of peaceful resolution of controversies. They also reiterated their conviction that international tensions and rivalries must not be transferred to developing nations or Third World regions.

To that effect, President Figueiredo and Burnham reaffirmed their confidence in the UN as an effective mechanism for promoting the maintainance of peace and security in the world, as well as promoting the social and economic development of all peoples.

Likewise, the two presidents stressed that general and complete disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, is essential for guaranteeing a lasting peace among nations.

During their meeting, the presidents examined the situation in southern Africa and the Middle East, and condemned the practice of apartheid in the former and the invasion of Lebanon by Israeli forces in the latter.

The foreign ministers of Brazil and Guyana signed six agreements on cooperation in the political, economic and technical-scientific and technological fields. The first agreement refers to a memorandum of understanding on agricultural and agroindustrial cooperation; the second to interconnection of the Brazilian road system with the Guyanese road system; the third to research and utilization of energy resources; the fourth to cooperation in the Amazon region to promote the harmonious development of scientific and technological research therein; the fifth to the exchange of notes on the exemption from the port improvement tax for merchandise consigned to Guyana via Manaus; and the sixth to a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

More Burnham Comments

PY061248 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 12

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- Yesterday, Guyanan President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham stated that his country, which has a border conflict with Venezuela, is interested in purchasing arms from Brazil.

Ambassador Lionel Samuel confirmed that his country wishes to purchase missiles, military trucks and, mainly, Bandeirante planes to guard the border. During the first official visit which a Guyanan chief of state has made since that country's independence in 1966 (it used to be a British colony) President Burnham will also request Brazil's diplomatic support for the Guyanan stance regarding the border conflict with Venezuela. He did not dismiss the possibility of armed clashes along the 960-km border shared by the two countries, and also charged that Venezuela is exerting economic pressure on his country and that on various occasions the neighboring country has violated Guyana airspace in the disputed Essequibo region. This region covers no less than 2/3 of the country.

The sale of Bandeirante planes was agreed on a year ago when a Guyanan delegation visited Brazil. According to Guyanan Ambassador Lionel Samuel, contacts were held with the Ordnance Industry (Imbel) and Specialized Engineers, Inc, and the deal for the purchase of the Bandeirante planes was closed on that occasion. However, he refused to state how many planes had been purchased or the value of the deal.

During a press conference held at the Cad'oro Hotel, President Burnham stated that his army needs arms and ironically added that "the army purchases arms from those countries which make arms."

The Essequibo has rich deposits of silver, uranium, bauxite, gold, managanese and petroleum. "There is nothing in Venezuela which interests us, but Venezuela has many reasons for being interested in Guyana."

Burnham Press Conference

PY061813 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0225 GMT 6 Oct 82

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 5 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The President of Guyana, Linden Forbes Burnham tonight ruled out the possibility that his country might be prepared to accept any territorial concessions at all to Venezuela as a way to resolve the dispute over the Essequibo region.

Burham ended a 5-day official visit to Brazil and in the course of a press conference stated his satisfaction with Brazil's stand on the conflict with Venezuela. He said that like Guyana, Brazil believes in the inviolability of treaties, in the peaceful solution of conflicts and opposes the use of force to resolve controversies.

These are the facts, you are free to reach your own conclusions, Burnham told a journalist who asked him whether he was going back to Guyana bearing some sort of Brazilian political support for Guyana's stand toward the Essequibo dispute. Of course I am going back satisfied with Brazil's position, he said.

Regarding the alleged operation to purchase Brazilian arms, Burnham said that he had not discussed the matter with Brazilian officials and reaffirmed that his nation wants to purchase planes and other means of transport, but no weapons. He explained that Guyana's friendship with Cuba has remained at the same level for the last 8 or 9 years, but categorically rejected a question dealing with alleged utilization of Guyana's airports by Cuban troops enroute to Angola.

FIGUEIREDO RECEIVES JAPAN'S PRINCE HIRO

PY060245 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo received this morning in his office at the Planalto Palace Prince Hiro of Japan who was escorted by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. The prince is in an official visit to Brazil at the invitation of the Brazilian Government.

FOREIGN MINISTER TERMS UN VISIT VERY POSITIVE

PY070156 Santiago Diplomatic Service in Spanish 0019 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Today, Foreign Relations Minister Rene Rojas Gladames and his retinue returned to the country after participating in the UN General Assembly in New York. The minister told journalists that he had met with more than 20 foreign ministers and that he discussed subjects of bilateral interest with each of them. He also told them about the Chilean Government's proposal to create a compulsory mechanism for the solution of controversies.

In statements made to journalists, the foreign minister said that his trip had been extremely positive because it allowed us to explain at the UN General Assembly the Chilean foreign policy as well as the basic guidelines on which our country's foreign policy is based. He also pointed out that this meeting gave us a chance to talk with approximately 28 foreign ministers from the American, European, Asian and African continents. The names of the persons we met, alone are a sign of the magnitude and importance of the contacts we made.

The minister added that we met with the U.S. secretary of state, with Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari, with British Foreign Relations Minister Francis Pym and with the foreign ministers of Portugal, Germany, Italy and other countries.

When he was asked whether he discussed the subject of the mediation with his Argentine counterpart, the foreign minister answered: Yes, we did discuss this subject. We congratulated each other on the extension of the general treaty for the solution of controversies of 1972. The minister said that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was interested in the entire bilateral relationship as well as learning our position in the international sphere and our opinion on the post-Malvinas period.

In answering the journalists' questions, he flatly denied that bilateral issues had been discussed during his meeting with the Bolivian foreign minister. By no means, he stated, it was nothing but a meeting between two friends.

Minister Rojas Galdames stated that, from the political point of view, this trip was of great importance. It allowed us to review the bilateral positions with all the foreign ministers with whom we met. He then pointed out that from the political point of view it was obviously very important to have a chance to explain the Chilean position to the most important forum of the international community. A noticeable improvement of our country's international position can be appreciated.

He stated that for Chile the relationship with the United States is of utmost importance, not only from the political point of view, but especially from the economic and cultural point of view. The United States is not only the superpower which heads the Western democratic world but is also a superpower because of its political, economic, industrial, scientific and technological power and because it is part of our hemisphere and of the inter-American system which we have established in order to conduct our relations.

LIDIA GUEILER TO RETURN TO BOLIVIA NEXT WEEK

PY061455 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivia's former constitutional President Lidia Gueiler tonight reported that next week she will return to La Paz after 2 years of exile in Chile. The former Bolivian head of state refused to discuss the election of Hernan Siles Zuazo as Bolivian president.

However, she did admit to AFP that the Bolivian Government has invited all former Bolivian constitutional presidents to attend the inauguration of the new president. Mrs Gueiler said that she had received her invitation but did not wish to make any statements for the time being.

NICARAGUA'S COMMANDER WHEELOCK VISITS

PA070247 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City -- Nicaragua does not export guerrillas; its exports are meat, cacao, cotton and other agricultural products, Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman said today during a tour of Mexican agricultural areas.

Commander Wheelock said that there are technological cooperation agreements in effect between Mexico and Nicaragua and that Nicaragua hopes to develop its agriculture and cattle-raising sectors through those agreements.

Commander Wheelock will meet tomorrow with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and will sign several agreements on food programs.

Raps U.S., Signs Agreement

FL062255 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2140 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural, cattle development and agrarian reform, called on Latin American countries today to think about the advisability of resolving their own problems and not allowing the United States to interfere.

Wheelock Roman was interviewed after attending a ceremony held at the official residence of Los Pinos, where Mexico and Nicaragua signed a bilateral agricultural cooperation agreement.

He also said that Latin American problems should be resolved by the countries of the area without any need for a U.S. presence. He asserted that the United States hurts the interests of Latin American nations and urged them to have more dignity in defending their interests and national sovereignty.

The economic problems of Latin America have served as an incentive to sit at the negotiating table, where the interests of Latin America are not being addressed in any manner; instead, the solutions of the Reagan administration are being imposed, Wheelock stressed.

Lastly, in a brief interview, Jaime Wheelock said the Central American situation is very difficult and made worse when the hegemonic interests of the United States are imposed.

CONGRESS CONFIRMS NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS

PA070355 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0954 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Mexico's legislative branch passed a constitutional amendment last night on the nationalization of private banks. The Chamber of Deputies passed the amendment 307 votes to 57 while reserving the right to discuss some articles of the amendment.

In this way, the bank nationalization assumes an irreversible character so that in the future no president can annul it.

President Jose Lopez Portillo issued a decree last month nationalizing the banks in an attempt to stop the exodus of capital from the country besieged by a $80-billion foreign debt.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DELEGATION'S TRIP TO CUBA

PA061837 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Oct 82 pp A-1, A-10

[Panamanian Government communique released in Panama City on 5 October 1982]

[Text] Panamanian Mission Travels to Cuba: Bilateral and Area Talks

An official delegation from our country will leave tomorrow, Wednesday, 6 October, for Havana, Cuba to continue the talks that were begun here in Panama on the Central American situation and on the relations between Cuba and Panama.

Talks will be held on the need to find negotiated political solutions to help in pacifying the area, to reduce the increasing tensions and to prevent the continued shedding of blood among civilians and military sectors in fraternal countries, thereby guaranteeing Panama's social peace and security.

The mission, which represents President Ricardo de la Espriella's government and Gen Ruben D. Parades, commander in chief of the National Guard, includes Presidency Minister Dr Gabriel Castro, general staff members Col Roberto Diaz Herrera and Col Marcos Justines and Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt.

The high-level national delegation will meet with Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro and with several of his government advisers.

PRESIDENT REPORTS TO CABINET ON U.S. TRIP

PA061707 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Cabinet met this morning at the Palace of the Herons to hear President Ricardo de la Espriella's detailed report on his recent visit to the United States, where he met in Washington with Ronald Reagan, his U.S. counterpart, and with other high-ranking U.S. Government officials.

President de la Espriella discussed the results of his meetings with U.S. Vice President George Bush, the secretaries of state and defense and with the director of the IMF, the World Bank and the IDB.

According to De La Espriella, the mandatory topic at all of his meetings with the highest-ranking U.S. authorities was Law 96-70, which hinders the proper evacuation and implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The president said that other topics of discussion were Central America's situation, its implication for the interoceanic waterway's security and Panama's relations with the area's countries.

The president later said that in their talk, he suggested to President Reagan that -- as Cancun had been the venue for a meeting of industrialized, developed nation's leaders -- Panama might be the venue for a meeting of the poorer countries' heads of state.

As for the economy, the IMF, the World Bank and the IDB all voiced positive opinions of Panama's financial activities and gave verbal support to our country's plans to resolve our economic situation, which is better than any other in the region. In this regard, De La Espriella added that although the talks had been satisfactory, no false expectations are being created.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT TAKES OFFICE

PA061720 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Electoral Tribunal held an extraordinary session, attended by the president of the republic, exclusively to install Dr Cesar Quintero as the new magistrate. Magistrates [Rolando] Murgas and [Yolanda] Pulice elected Dr Quintero president of the Electoral Tribunal by internal ballot.

Expressing his gratitude at his appointment, the distinguished jurist said:

[Begin Quintero recording] This is a solemn moment for me, one which entails a serious commitment and responsibility. The president of the republic has freely offered me the magistrate of the Electoral Tribunal. As head of state, he was charged with making this appointment. This offer was made without any prior commitment or condition other than those of fighting to hold a clean and authentic election soon and of strengthening this institution, which was created in 1956 with great hopes that remain alive. Therefore, we must fight so that real democracy is established here in Panama.

We must all fight to strengthen our democratic institutions. This is possible only through clean, pure and true elections. Thank you very much. [end recording]

For his part, President de la Espriella expressed his satisfaction over Dr Quintero's ratification as the new magistrate of the Electoral Tribunal. President de la Espriella described the event as a new step taken in the country's democratization process.

[Begin De La Espriella recording] We are very pleased with this ceremony. We are selfishly pleased because we are proving with this initial step that we will keep our word and lead the country toward a pure, free and clean election in 1984, when the sovereign people will decide their fate and will choose their rulers in an election that will serve as an example for the continent.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr Quintero for having accepted the executive branch's appointment. I know that we are not assigning him an easy task. However, we are aware of his patriotism and we know that he will always act in accordance with the nation's best interests. We would also like to thank Mr [Roberto] Reyna for accepting his nomination as Professor Quintero's alternate.

This is the first step. Several others will need to be taken to fulfill the commitment made to the nation on 30 July 1982. We will soon be organizing the commission to revise the Panamanian Constitution in order to hear their recommendations on amendments.

Again, I am pleased that we can show through our actions today that we plan to fulfill our promises. Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording]

BRIEFS

CLOSING OF BIWEEKLY -- Government and Justice Ministry officials have ordered the indefinite closing of the biweekly BAYANO, a Torrijist news organ. The ministry has stated publicly that it will be against the law for any printing press to print the biweekly publications without a legal permit from the ministry's Communications Media Directorate. Such a permit would have to certify that all journalists on BAYANO's staff are duly qualified [idoneos]. [From the "Vox Populi" column] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Sep 82 p 20 PA]

SAN JOSE FOREIGN MINISTERS' JOINT DECLARATION

PA070022 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Oct 82 p B-1

[Text] San Jose, (DPA) -- Here is the full text of the joint declaration of the creation of a "forum for peace and democracy" for Central America, signed the night before last in San Jose by the United States, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Belize:

The participants agreed on the following points:

1. They expressed their belief that it is the inevitable task of governments legitimately elected by the people to defend, promote and develop the democratic, representative, pluralist and participative system; and the time has come to define the conditions that will permit the restoration of a durable and stable peace in Central America.

2. They recognized the challenges that the democratic institutions of our countries are facing and the unavoidable obligation to confront those challenges with determination.

3. They also recognized that it is appropriate and necessary to create organizations that contribute to the establishment and improvement of democratic instititions.

4. They realize that democratic institutions, apart from being means of expression of people's sovereignty, must contribute to strengthening peace and solidarity among peoples and must promote economic development, freedom and social justice.

5. They reaffirmed the fundamental importance of respect for the law and international treaties as the basis of cooperation and regional security.

6. They said that maintenance of peace and of democratic institutions requires respect for the fundamental values of human dignity, stemming from the supreme being, and the elimination of the existing conditions of social injustice.

7. They stressed the need to have the prevention and solution of conflicts between states channeled through peaceful solutions established by international law. They also stressed the governments' obligation to use such resources, creating if necessary, special mechanisms to reach that objective.

8. They realized that the world economic crisis is producing conditions such as a disproportionate foreign debt, a deterioration of the international financial system and a growing imbalance in the terms of commercial exchange among states.

9. They considered that the previously mentioned facts cause unemployment, inflation, serious financial problems and conflicts of political, economic and social nature, all of which are circumstances that totalitarianism takes advantage of to carry out destabilizing activities against the democratic system of life and government.

10. They considered the proposals submitted this year by the chiefs of state and government on the occasion of the inauguration of Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova on 27 January; of Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge on 8 May; of Colombian President Belisario Betancur on 7 August; of Dominican Republic President Salvador Jorge Blanco on 16 August; and in the joint communique of the presidents of Costa Rica and El Salvador on 17 June; of the Presidents of Honduras and El Salvador on 10 June; and of the presidents of Costa Rica and Panama on 26 September; which are aimed at taking steps on behalf of peace, democracy, security, development, freedom and social justice.

They therefore declare:

1. Their faith and support to the principles of representative, pluralist and participative democracy -- which is a way of living, thinking and acting, and which allows within its realm different systems and social and economic structures contained within a common denominator: respect for life; personal security; freedom of thought; freedom of the press; and the right to work, decent wages, just living conditions and to vote; and other human, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

II. Their concern over the grave deterioration of the conditions of the current international financial system and economic order, which leads to a process of destabilization, anguish and enxiety that particularly affects the countries with democratic government systems. They call the attention of the democratic industralized countries to this so that they will increase their cooperation with the area's democratic countries through bold and effective policies that will contribute to the efforts for economic and social development and recovery that the interested countries of the regions are undertaking. As part of this cooperation, the U.S. President's Caribbean Basin Initiative gains special urgency and deserves to be encouraged and implemented in all its aspects as soon as possible. Likewise, those present recognize the cooperation and efforts at economic aid undertaken by the governments of the Nassau Group: Canada, Colombia, the United States Mexico and Venezuela.

III. Their belief that in order to promote regional peace and stability, political understandings must be encouraged internally to lead to the establishment of democratic, representative, pluralistic and participatory systems; the establishment of mechanisms of multilateral and permanent dialogue; absolute respect of the previously fixed and marked borders in accordance with the treaties in effect, whose fulfillment is the adequate means to prevent border disputes and incidents, respecting when it is appropriate, the traditional lines of jurisdiction and the independence and territorial integrity of states.

It is essential for the development of these objectives that each country, inside and outside the region, implement the following actions:

A. Create and maintain truly democratic government institutions based on the people's will as expressed in free and regular elections based on the principles that the government is responsible to the governed.

B. Respect human rights -- especially the right to life and personal integrity -- and the essential freedoms: among others, those of thought, opinion, civic and union association, religion and politial participation.

C. Promote national reconciliation in those cases in which there are deep divisions in the society by expanding the opportunities for participation within the framework of the democratic processes and institutions.

D. Respect the principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of states.

E. Prevent the use of their territory for the purpose of supporting, supplying, training or leading terrorist or subversive elements in other states; putting an end to the traffic of weapons and supplies; abstaining from all direct or indirect aid to terrorists, subversive or any other kind of activity aimed at the violent overthrow of the government of another state.

F. Limit armaments and the size of the military and security forces to the levels that are strictly necessary for the maintenance of public order and national defense, renouncing the acquisition of weapons.

G. In accordance with reciprocal and completely verifiable conditions, include international vigilance and supervision of all the ports of entry, borders and other strategic areas.

H. On the basis of a full and effective reciprocity, withdraw from the Central American area all foreign military and security advisers and troops and prohibit the import of heavy weapons of evident offensive capacity through procedures that will guarantee verification.

The previous actions represent an essential framework in each state that is essential to promote regional peace and stability.

The signatory countries issue a call to all the peoples and governments of the region to accept and implement these principles and conditions as a basis for perfecting democracy and for the construction of a lasting peace.

They recognize with satisfaction the efforts being made in that direction and they consider that the fulfillment of those objectives can be better accomplished by restoring the state of right and the organization of an electoral process to guarantee the people's full participation without any discrimination.

IV. They decided to create an organization for democratic electoral development and counselling, whose objectives will be to maintain, promote and strengthen the electoral system and to encourage elections in the inter-American region, counselling the countries of the continent that so request it in an effort to have elections. The organization will function autonomously and will be sponsored by the countries represented in this meeting and others that are interested — or it may be an entity or branch of the inter-American Institute for Human Rights because voting is essential part of the theory and practice of human rights.

Fernando Volio Jimenez, Costa Rican foreign affairs minister, was put in charge of preparing the corresponding document that includes the suggestions made by the participants of the meeting and other democratic countries, which will be distributed among them and put into effect as soon as possible.

V. The meeting's participants agreed to support the existing subregional economic integration efforts, among them the Central American Common Market and the Caribbean Community. They stressed the need to renew and improve the integration processes that are entering a critical situation, in order to give them an adequate political, economic, legal and institutional base.

VI. Finally, they agreed to establish a forum for peace and democracy in order to contribute to effecting the objectives and actions established in the present document, and to study, within the established framework of this declaration, the regional crisis and analyze the various proposals or peace initiatives aimed at solving the crisis. This forum can be broadened by the incoproration or cooperation of other democratic states.

The forum can request specific acts of the representatives of some participant countries, which will report on the results, and can be broadened by the incorporation into the forum or cooperation of other democratic states, to which the final acts of this meeting will be delivered so that they can submit to the forum any comments and opinions.

The representatives asked the Costa Rican foreign affairs minister, on behalf of the participant governments, to deliver this declaration to the governments of the region and to other interested governments, and to gather opinions on the principles and conditions for peace contained herein.

They also made the decision to call another meeting as soon as possible in order to evaluate the progress of the objectives of the declaration.

VII. The participants in this foreign ministers meeting express their satisfaction over Panama's presence as observer. They also expressed their appreciation to the Costa Rican Government for the attention it gave them, thereby facilitating the success of the deliberations.

Signed in San Jose, Costa Rica on 4 October 1982 by George Price for Belize, Rodrigo Lloreda for Colombia, Fidel Chavez for El Salvador, Thomas Enders for the United States, Edgardo Paz Barnica for Honduras, Neville Gallimore for Jamaica and Fernando Volio for Costa Rica.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SEEK NEW PEACE 'MECHANISM'

PA061445 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By Gilberto Lopes]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Besieged by a crisis that is threatening to incite war in the region, eight Central American and Caribbean countries, including the United States, have agreed to open the doors to that all involved parties may find the way to peace.

In a broad-yet-ambiguous document, they discussed the creation of a mechanism -- a forum for peace and democracy -- to analyze peace proposals for the region.

This is the first time that the door has been opened for all nations involved in the regional conflict, including Nicaragua, to participate; thus, the broadminded aspect of the document.

The final act, signed yesterday in San Jose by representatives of Costa Rica, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras Belize, Jamaica, the United States and the Dominican Republic (Panama was present but did not sign the document), commissioned Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio to ask the region's nations for "comment and opinions" on the concepts that were approved here.

The resolution noted that the forum "can be broadened by including other democratic states," though it does not specify which ones. Local diplomat circles indicated that this is the vague aspect of the document.

Panama attended as an observer, represented by Ernesto Perez Balladares, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), who decided not to sign the document and to leave before the final text was issued.

"We believe that the forum is a device that cannot be exclusive," Perez Balladares told AFP, referring particularly to Nicaragua. "The method chosen to achieve their objectives is what makes us apprehensive; that is why we came as observers and prefer not to sign the document," he added.

"We would have liked to have seen Nicaragua here. We want to talk to the Nicaraguans and the Cubans. We know we will have differences but we want to have a dialogue with them," he said.

The idea that there will be no negotiated peace without the participation of all parties seems to be generally accepted.

Therefore, an organization from which others are excluded -- the Central American Democratic Community, formed in February by Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras -- was not even mentioned. After 7 months, it seems doomed to die of neglect, it was said.

Panama is planning to sponsor a foreign ministers meeting to be attended by all American countries, and its delegates' desire not to close any doors before the event was clearly expressed to AFP.

Colombia faces a similar situation. Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda, who was also present in San Jose, upheld the right of Nicaragua and Guatemala to be present in future meetings of this kind.

Colombia will hold a summit meeting in the first months of next year and it is convinced of the need to have all nations participate, including Cuba, Lloreda said.

Belize also supported this position, Prime Minister George Price said. The same is true, more or less, of all of the other countries if we judge by the long, final resolution that was approved.

This resolution seeks, among other things, to prevent the use of any nation's territory to "support, supply, train or organize terrorist or subversive elements for action against other states."

It also proposes "to limit the arms and size of security and military forces to levels that are strictly necessary for national defense and the maintenance of public order."

In addition, it includes "international vigilance and supervision of all entryports, borders and strategic areas." This proposal, submitted by Honduras, is apparently unopposed by other countries, including Nicaragua, though it presents difficult practical problems.

Some of the problems are the composition, financing and functioning of the international organization by which this proposal can be implemented.

Finally, the document suggests that "on the basis of full and effective reciprocity, all foreign military advisers and forces be withdrawn from the Central American area and that the importation of high-caliber arms of definite offensive capability be prohibited through means of guaranteed efficacy."

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER CLARIFIES NEW PEACE FORUM

PA061831 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 6 Oct 82

[Text] Nicaragua and Guatemala will be invited to participate in the forum for peace and democracy created by the San Jose foreign ministers meeting, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez announced here this afternoon. For that purpose, the foreign minister will visit Managua and Guatemala City later this month.

In this manner, Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez will comply with the mandate contained in the final declaration of the foreign ministers meeting that the membership of the peace and democracy forum be increased. He clearly explained that neither Nicaragua nor Guatemala were deliberately ignored; only those governments that resulted from democratic electoral processes were invited to the first meeting.

The Costa Rican foreign minister said that coming meetings will be attended by additional democratic countries and by others that although not having democratically chosen governments, are part of the region and must be taken into account. Thus, participation by Nicaragua and Guatemala must be considered because the conference's purpose was to search for realistic means of achieving peace.

At the forum's next meeting, which will take place in early November in Bogota, Santo Domingo or Quito, the various governments' observations on the final declaration issued by the foreign ministers meeting will be evaluated, as will the [words indistinct]. By then, at least three new countries may have decided to participate in the forum for peace and democracy, which would strengthen it as an instrument for regional pacification, Volio Jimenez noted.

Although it has not yet been decided when, the forum will meet as soon as possible to assess the peace proposals for the areas that have already been broached, including those of Mexico, Venezuela and Nicaragua, the foreign minister added -- while noting that these initiatives will promote detente in the area.

The analysis of these proposals for peace in the Central American and Caribbean area would further contribute to a reduction of tensions and to the discovery of specific formulas for achieving peace in those nations that are currently troubled by the area's abnormal political situations.

Volio Jimenez said the outcome of the foreign ministers meeting will facilitate the attainment of the objectives sought by Luis Alberto Monge, president of the republic, in the creation of an alliance of democratic forces and nations. Such an alliance is not a formal organization because it lacks a bureaucratic structure but it will be founded on the common goal of assuring peace in the area on the basis of freedom, democracy, social justice and the elimination of unfair and repressive economic and social structures, Volio Jimenez noted. Finally, Volio Jimenez predicted that the area would greatly benefit from the alliance created by the foreign ministers meeting in San Jose.

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES DESTROY CAMPS, KILL GUERRILLAS

34 Killed in Usulutan

PA062023 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Oct 82 p 5

[Excerpt] The armed forces dismantled three guerrilla camps during the counterinsurgency operations that they staged last week in southern Usulutan Department.

The Armed Forces Press Committee reported yesterday that the operations took place from Tuesday through Sunday at Jucuaran Point and other places on El Salvador's coasts. A total of 34 terrorists were killed and many were wounded during the operation.

The armed forces suffered seven casualties, including three dead.

The number of subversives wounded is undetermined because they always remove their casualties.

The locations of the destroyed terrorist camps were not specified.

It was reported that this was the first phase of the antiguerrilla operations and that it was completely successful. The Atlacatl and Belloso Battalions, the 3d and 5th Infantry Brigades and members of the 4th Military Detachment in Usulutan took part in the operation. The National Air Force and Navy provided support.

70 Killed in San Miguel

PA061747 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1824 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] According to the armed forces, two operations that were launched this week ended yesterday with a toll of some 70 guerrillas dead.

In the area of (Cesore) and (Chapatica), in San Miguel Department, the armed forces destroyed several camps and gave chase to the guerrillas, killing approximately 30 of them, military sources said. The sources added that, looking for safer areas, the guerrillas moved to the area around the village of (Fetacones), in the jurisdiction of Estanzuelas, where a camp was destroyed over the weekend. According to reports reaching this station's newsroom, the troops have left the area where the guerrillas were active.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA COMMENTS ON SAN JOSE MEETING

PA070213 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Telephone interview with Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica from San Jose, Costa Rica -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Paz Barnica] Good morning. I am very pleased to be able to provide you with some opinions, since the [Central American and Caribbean foreign ministers] meeting ended at midnight, quite late last night. I believe that the most important accomplishment was a document that supersedes the traditional or classic statements usually made after this kind of meeting; the usual statements of denunciation and of principles. This document establishes concrete measures, the adoption of concrete measures.

The foreign ministers of the nine countries represented in San Jose, Costa Rica, adopted a final declaration in which they point out several factors and mechanisms by which, initially, to strengthen and promote peace in Central America, through the consideration of the initiatives for peace that have been presented for this purpose. In addition, certain concepts involving cooperation in promoting development were considered.

Beyond this, in the same document, the foreign ministers declare themselves to be a permanent forum [words indistinct] transfer to other states of the region that did not participate, whether they are democratic or not, so that they can express their views and ideas on the statements made in this declaration.

But in this idea there is something that is very important. The declaration contains, almost as text, the six points of the Honduras proposal; almost as text. We, therefore, believe that an advance has been made in the efforts to implement our peace proposal. And it would be the Honduran proposal, since, as I have already said, the six points that it contains are included in the document, which was signed at midnight.

[Question] Does this mean, Mr Foreign Minister, that the Honduran proposal for the internationalization of peace has been well received by the representatives of these governments?

[Answer] There is no doubt about it. So much so that, as I have already told you, the six points of that proposal were included in the declaration signed by the nine foreign ministers.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, from what has been learned, the participants in this meeting sought to gradually eliminate the Central American Democratic Community, which was created in January 1981. They intend to create a club of the democratic countries of this continent, instead.

[Answer] Rather than referring to elimination or other such terms, I would like to tell you that this is a new effort, a renewed effort on behalf of peace, democracy and cooperation for development, with the participation of democratic governments.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what about the stand adopted in connection with Guatemala and Nicaragua? The two have apparently voiced their uneasiness over or annoyance at the fact that they were not invited to this meeting.

[Answer] There were no exclusions with regard to the region's countries. There were, however, certain exclusions in terms of the invitation, in accordance with previously established parameters.

The Costa Rican Government invited the foreign ministers of countries that are democratically ruled; that is, countries ruled by governments that have emerged from the people's will as expressed at the polls, or that have already taken specific steps in that direction. The document that was signed urges those countries who have not moved in this direction do so. In the future they, too, may join this democratic forum.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, a currently important issue here in Central America involves the present unrest in several of the isthmus countries. Among these, we may say that both Honduras and Costa Rica are already being dealt blows by subversion. Was the export of violence to Honduras and Costa Rica discussed at this meeting?

[Answer] Naturally, subjects such as violence, subversion, terrorism, social injustice, political oppression, the need to unreservedly support human rights, and solidarity among peoples were all discussed. We discussed these topics from a regional standpoint.

[Question] What about the defenses that Costa Rica and Honduras might have? As somebody has said, these countries have not been vaccinated against violence.

[Answer] As I have already told you, this meeting was targeted on such topics as peace -- the decision was made to create a forum; democracy and cooperation for development. In terms of democracy, in addition to making a number of decisions and assessments, we agreed to create an autonomous organization that could become part of the Inter-American Human Rights Institute, to offer aid in electoral and other matters to those states or governments that request or need it.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, certain Nicaraguan sectors and government spokesmen warned that this meeting was primarily being held to prepare certain plans against the Sandinist revolution.

[Answer] In that regard, I can only repeat the same thing that, with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Volio, we have been saying since we first took certain steps to promote this eminently democratic meeting: We are not trying to isolate anyone or to take any action against anyone, because we are not in a position, nor do we have the power, to do that. As I have already said, it was agreed that one of the ministers, the Costa Rican foreign minister, or in other cases other ministers from the participating governments, will submit certain aspects or, as in this initial case, the final document and the conclusions to other regional governments in order to solicit their opinions, comments and views. In other words, The final acts and conclusions will be supplied to the Nicaraguan Government by other governments.

[Question] According to what we have learned here in Costa Rica, Mr Thomas Enders' position is that Honduras as well as Nicaragua are the victims of the exportation of violence by Nicaragua. He added that Salvadoran guerrillas are training in Nicaragua. Was this discussed outside the meeting or was it discussed during the meeting?

[Answer] No; I have read this information published in newspapers as a statement by Mr Thomas Enders to the news media.

[Question] Mr Foreign Ministers, do you have anything else to add for the listeners of the Voz de Honduras regarding this important meeting?

[Answer] I want to thank you and the Voz de Honduras for calling me to congratulate me on the results of the foreign ministers meeting. I also want to express my satisfaction because during this meeting, as I said before, we approved the six points contained in the peace proposal of the constitutional and democratic government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova. Thank you.

NICARAGUA

PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON SAN JOSE MEETING

PA061247 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Leaders of the political parties comprising the Patriotic Front of the Revolution and the Democratic Coordinating Board have described the foreign ministers meeting that started yesterday in San Jose, Costa Rica as another attempt by the U.S. administration to consolidate a bloc of countries in Central America that will oppose the changes and transformations in Nicaragua.

They agreed that the exclusion of Nicaragua from the meeting of Central American and Caribbean foreign ministers contributes nothing to regional detente. Most of the area's countries are not participating in the meeting.

Rodolfo Robelo, vice president of the Independent Liberal Party, said that any effort to establish foundations for strengthening peace in the region cannot be made behind Nicaragua's back, for this would do nothing to improve the grave situation in the area.

For his part, Julio Centeno Gomez, a member of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, said that Costa Rica, as the country that promoted the meeting, made a mistake in failing to invite Nicaragua because being a part of the region, our country must be present to defend itself from any accusation.

Meanwhile, Domingo Sanchez Salvgado, a member of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] political commission, said that the foreign ministers meeting in Costa Rica is an act of open provocation against Nicaragua. This is demonstrated by the fact that Nicaragua was not invited to participate in discussions that seek to ease area tensions.

Finally, Luis Sanchez Sancho, PSN president, was interviewed by "Extra" [name of newscast] He said that his organization views the foreign ministers meeting in San Jose with concern because the United States -- which is not even a Latin American country, much less Central American -- is participating while Nicaragua, which is, was not invited. Here is a statement made by PSN President Luis Sanchez Sancho when interviewed by "Extra":

[Begin recording] We are concerned about the efforts being made by certain governments that unconditionally support the U.S. Government to promote and organize what appears to be a plan to isolate the Nicaraguan Government and revolution. I say we are concerned because we are aware, as are all of the patriotic political forces in Nicaragua and the Central American and Caribbean area, that the current tense situation dangerously threatens to cause the region's problems and political crisis to grow worse.

This can only be resolved through negotiated political solutions, with the participation of all interested parties, by which a lasting peaceful solution can be achieved and a climate of regional security, which would contribute to world peace, can be guaranteed. Therefore, we look favorably upon initiatives like that promoted by the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments, which have even draw support from West European government leaders and peoples, because they seek a peaceful solution abased on mutual respect among governments and peoples and arrived at with the participation of all sectors. We see that initiative as positive because it is the very opposite of this new effort to strengthen and expand the experiment of the so-called Central American Democratic Community, which, begun in February, was a complete failure because it was based on an isolating policy that has no future.

We are awaiting the development of events. We know that the peoples of all of the countries that are represented at the meeting are struggling for a peaceful solution, for a sensible policy in the region. We also know that some of the countries that are participating do not wholly support the adventurous, provoking and imposing policy promoted by the United States.

It is therefore appropriate that we be attentive and concerned, strengthening our position on behalf of peace and in firm defense of territorial integrity and national sovereignty. We hope that the area's people will react accordingly and demand that their governments assume more progressive and responsible positions, consistent with these countries' national interests. [end recording]

U.S. SHIPS ACCUSED OF AIDING 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

PA070257 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The counterrevolutionaries in the interior of Nicaragua are supplied by U.S. ships anchored off the Honduran coasts, the Central American Historical Institute said today. In its monthly bulletin, the institute said that helicopters take off from U.S. ships and Honduran airports to take supplies to the military units of the counterrevolution.

BRIEFS

PASSENGER PLANE PURCHASE -- Managua, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government has contracted for the purchase of two "Aviocar" planes from Spain in order to improve air service between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Mariano Baselga, Spanish Ambassador to Nicaragua, today reported that the two planes, which will seat 26 passengers and were purchased by this country at a cost of $5 million, will arrive in Managua in the next few days. This purchase was made as part of a credit that Spain granted to Nicaragua and which was recently increased from $25 million to $40 million. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1753 GMT 27 Sep 82 PA]

VENEZUELAN CREDIT -- The Assembly of Governors of Venezuela's Investment Fund granted a $9-million credit to our country on 20 September. This credit will be invested in the Momotombo geothermal project in order to expand and improve the storage system. This credit is included in the oil facilities agreement between Nicaragua and Venezuela, which give 20-year repayment terms at 10.5-percent annual interest. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 82 PA]

DEATH OF OFFICERS -- Posthumous homage was paid to Guerrilla Commander Sergio Mendoza Hidalgo yesterday. He was the delegate of the Interior Ministry in the 7th region and was killed in a terrible accident together with Oscar Danilo Carrillo, chief of the Boaco Police. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 8 PA]

PRESS DIRECTORATE CREATED -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has created an information and press directorate. It will have three departments: international press, attention to embassies and national press - news agencies. Companera Oria de Castro is in charge of the directorate. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Sep 82 p 10 PA]

RADIO STATION DONATED -- A radio station, donated by FRG bishops to Nicaragua's Catholic Church, has finally arrived. The station includes a powerful medium-wave transmitter, frequently modulation links and a transmitting antenna for nationwide coverage. The equipment is modern. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Sep 82 p 14 PA]

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY DONATION -- Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO) has donated basic grains processing equipment to the seed producing National Enterprise of the Agrarian Reform (EMPROSEMRA). The equipment, which is worth $75,000, will be installed in Esteli. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 27 Sep 82 p 7 PA]

OBSERVERS VIEW TALKS WITH PANAMA, NICARAGUA

PA070233 Paris AFP in Spanish 2347 GMT 6 Oct 82

[By Alfred Munoz-Unsain]

[Excerpt] Havana, 6 Oct (AFP) -- It has been interpreted here that the dialogue between Gen Ruben Dario Parades, Panamanian National Guard chief, and Cuban President Fidel Castro continued today with the arrival of a high-level civilian-military mission in Havana.

The Panamanian mission made up of two senior officials, a civilian minister and a special negotiator was welcomed at noon at the airport by the three high-ranking Cuban officials who had delivered to General Parades a confidential message from President Castro 2 weeks ago.

They are Osmani Cienfuegos, executive secretary of the Cuban Council of Ministers; Jose A. Naranjo, minister without portfolio; and Manuel Pineiro, chief of the American Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

After their trip to Panama, the three spoke with the Nicaraguan Government junta and the FSLN political commission in Managua 6 days ago.

On that occasion, it was officially indicated here that there had been common concern in the talks over "the growing deterioration of the economic, social and political situation of the region" of Central America and the Caribbean.

The official Cuban communique on the trio's visit to Nicaragua was unusually explicit; according to observers, it permits one to speculate on the reasons for the previous Cuban trip to Panama and for today's trip to Havana by the Panamanian mission.

The observers noted that the document stressed "the serious threats of regionalization of the local conflicts" in the area "as a result of the intransigent position of the Reagan administration, which persists in encouraging the conflicts and imposing the option of force."

They emphasized a paragraph of the document that pointed out "that it is imperative for the region to advance in the search of peace through the path of negotiation and the political solution of the existing conflicts."

According to the Cuban viewpoint, the main conflicts in the region are the civil war in El Salvador and what it considers as the closing-in of the siege against Nicaragua.

In the Managua talks, the communique stated, Cuba and Nicaragua "agreed on the need to continue deepening and developing their effort on behalf of the just initiatives that will contribute to the establishment of peace and well-being of the Central American and Caribbean peoples."

Panamanian Mission Arrives

FL061902 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A high-level Panamanian delegation has arrived in our country to continue the talks started in Panama regarding the Central American situation and Panama-Cuba relations.

The mission representing President Ricardo de la Espriella and Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, is made up by Colonels Roberto Diaz Herrera and Marcos Justines, Minister of the Presidency Gabriel Castro and adviser Romulo Escobar.

The visitors were welcomed on their arrival by Comrades Osmani Cienfuegos, Jose Alberto Naranjo and Manuel Pineiro. During their stay in Havana, the Panamanian Government's high-level delegation will hold talks with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

MALMIERCA CONTINUES TO MEET LEADERS AT UN

FL061247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has continued his official activites at the United Nations, where he has met with several individuals. Malmierca held talks with Cypriot President Spiridhon Kiprianou, with whom he exchanged views on the present UN General Assembly meeting.

The Cuban foreign minister also held meetings with his colleagues from Bulgaria, the GDR, Algeria and Albania, with whom he discussed topics of the international situation and relations with their respective countries.

The plenary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement has called on the Governments of Iran and Iraq and other countries to abstain from taking any action that could lead to an escalation of the conflict between the two nations. Meanwhile, the meeting is examining paragraph by paragraph the final document whose approval is to take place today. That document is of great interest at the United Nations because of the importance of many of the topics included in the nonaligned's sphere of action, such as the adoption of a date for the next Nonaligned Movement summit meeting in India, the Falkland Islands case and Venezuela's request for admission as full member, among others.

CARLOS RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES INDIAN BUSINESSMAN

FL061750 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, has received Mr (Durga Mandelia), president of the Indian (Birla) group, who has been visiting Cuba for several days.

During the talks, (Mandelia) praised the high results achieved by Cuba in education and health as well as the transformations made in Cuba. (Mandelia) had visited the country prior to the revolution.

They evaluated the extensive possibilities for cooperation between India and Cuba, especially those that the (Birla) group can offer to important branches of the Cuban economy.

RISQUET CONTINUES VISIT IN ETHIOPIA

FL062020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, today praised the work accomplished by the revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association [REYA] during the 2 years since its foundation.

Risquet, who heads a Cuban party and government delegation, paid a visit to REYA's main offices, where he was received by REYA Vice President (Bernard Wolde-Senbet) and the members of REYA's executive committee.

The youth leaders gave a detailed account of the struggle waged by Ethiopian students from the time of the overthrow of the feudal regime to the present. During that time, the youth have given firm support to the revolution led by President Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

We Ethiopian youths are well aware of the need to build a socialist country where we can all have the opportunity to study and work, said (Gegsene Ngusie), chief of REYA's ideological department.

Jorge Risquet said he was amazed how, in such a short time, the Ethiopian youth had built such a strong organization in all regions, provinces, municipalities and within its rank and file. Risquet said that there is always a driving force behind the revolution but that it is necessary to prepare those who will take over, and this depends highly on the work accomplished by the youth organization.

(Abesa Sukuol de Micael), president of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association, pointed out that during the feudal regime, there was double exploitation while women presently have fully integrated into the country's political, economic and social life.

Risquet and the members of the Cuban delegation praised the work being accomplished by the women's organization and visited the standing exposition on the activities of Ethiopian women.

VEIGA EMPHASIZES AGRICULTURE WORKERS' IMPORTANCE

FL041310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], presided yesterday over the main event of Agricultural Worker's Day. He said that the agricultural workers have constituted, constitute now and will constitute in the future a decisive force in the advance and development of the revolution. Veiga said that, consequently, there can be no date more splendid or significant than 3 October for agricultural workers to celebrate their day and review their achievements and plans as well as to receive the people's fraternal tribute and recognition.

Veiga referred to Fidel's report entitled the 26 July Step in Granma [as heard], which summarizes the principal successes in agricultural production, resulting principally from an increase in productivity in spite of high temperatures and drought.

After analyzing the achievements, Veiga said that the Yankee imperialists, who have never discarded the idea of destroying the Cuban revolution by any means, believe that a worsening of the country's internal economic situation could be used by them as a way to encourage the remnants of the counterrevolution. Therefore, today and always we have to work simultaneously in two trenches: production and defense, he said.

He called for a strengthening of the development of the agricultural workers' movement in order to increase productivity, production, savings and general economic efficiency.

HAVANA NOTES POLISH MINISTER'S VISIT TO AREA

PA061304 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] It is being said in Warsaw that the upcoming visit to Colombia and Venezuela by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski will aid in the development and strengthening of Poland's economic cooperation with those Latin American countries. According to Polish circles, these visits will also constitute a decisive blow against the attempts by the United States and its allies to isolate Poland internationally.

Olszowski is presently in New York, participating in the UN General Assembly's 37th session. He will travel to Bogota and Caracas in the next few days in response to invitations from both governments.

On this occasion, the head of Polish diplomacy will meet with Colombian and Venezuelan officials to assess the chances of increasing bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

PROVINCE OPENS NEW RADIO STATION, HIKES POWER

FL061800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Radio Surco in Ciego de Avila will celebrate its 30th anniversary and the 60th anniversary of Cuban broadcasting by increasing its transmitting power and inaugurating a music station. Here is (Efrain Cervantes) with more information:

[Begin Cervantes recording] Coinciding with the 60th anniversary of Cuban broadcasting on Sunday, 10 October, the provincial station Radio Surco will fulfill its 30th year of uninterrupted service. On that day, it will increase its transmitting power from 10 to 15 Kw and will inaugurate the provincial music station. The music station will go on the air with a 500-W transmitter under the name of Radio Musical Avilena. It will have among its equipment the first Hungarian eight-channel console to be installed in the country.

One year of remodeling and installaion of new equipment using Hungarian technology preceded this anniversary of the old Radio Cuba. The project cost nearly 100,000 pesos and was implemented with the cooperation of the Ministry of Communications, the people's government and the ICRT [Cuban Institute of Radio and Television].

The schedule of events and special programs for and together with the people of Ciego de Avila are dedicated in tribute to the radio station's martyr, (Clodoberto Echemendia Ulloa), who was murdered during the 9 April 1958 strike.

CORRECTION TO SAN JOSE CONFERENCE CRITICIZED

Insert the following correction to the item entitled "San Jose Foreign Minister's Conference Criticized," published in the 6 October Latin America Daily Report on page Q 1.

Paragraph six should read as follows: However, this is not the full extent of the cynicism of the Ronald Reagan administration. In the declaration, in which [the participants] were obliged to recognize the difficult international economic and social situation in the area, the United States, which also signed it, conceded that the cause of the problems existing in the region was precisely the result of economic and social difficulties, among others. This is unprecedented because, as an imperialist power, the United States is precisely the cause of the grave economic, political and social situation in the region because of its unjust international policy.

BRIEFS

NEW ARGENTINE, SYRIAN AMBASSADORS -- Havana, 19 Sep (AFP) -- Raul Claraso de la Vega, new Argentine ambassador to Cuba, delivered copies of his credentials to Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca on 18 September. De La Vega will present his credentials to Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez on 22 September. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 19 Sep 82 PA] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, received the credentials today of Muhammad [Nadim] al-Jazzar, accrediting him as ambassador from the Syrian Arab Republic. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 82 FL]

COLOMBIA

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND SILES ZUAZO INAUGURATION

PA070102 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1937 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- On Saturday, Colombian President Belisario Betancur will travelto La Paz to attend the inauguration of Hernan Siles Zuazo as new president of Bolivia, Government House said today. Betancur will be accompanied by four ministers including Government Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia and Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes.

Betancur will return to Colombia Sunday night. This will be his first trip abroad since assuming the presidency on 7 August.

PERU

SOVIET EMBASSY EMPLOYEE COMMITS SUICIDE

PY061235 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] An administrative employee of the Soviet Embassy in Lima committed suicide yesterday. He is (Vladimir Solomahemek), who lived in a room on the third floor of the embassy's premises.

VENEZUELA

ARMY ATTACKS RED FLAG GUERRILLA CAMP, KILLS 23

PA060410 Paris AFP in Spanish 1647 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By Humberto Marquez]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 5 Oct (AFP) -- On Monday, the dying Venezuelan guerrilla movement was dealt one of the harshest blows in its history, perhaps the blow that will make it disappear. Twenty-three of its members were killed during a crushing attack by the army in eastern Venezuela.

The military launched an air and ground attack on a camp of the Red Flag, a Marxist-Leninist organization which is the only active guerrilla group, near Cantaura, 250 km southeast of Caracas. The camp was destroyed.

A soldier and a policeman of the DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services) were killed in the action but the guerrillas sustained 23 casualties, including their leader, Roberto Rincon Cabera, known as "El Catire."

Gabriel Puerta Aponte, the inspirer of the Red Flag, has been in the Caracas military prison since the beginning of the year when the DISIP arrested him along with an entire cell of his organization in a Caracas neighborhood.

The guerrillas in eastern Venezuela were estimated to number from 40 to 50 well-armed individuals; therefore, the death of 23, including 5 women, added to those who were wounded and in any case being pursued, practically means they have been disbanded.

On reporting on the clash with the insurgents, Luciano Valero, interior minister of the christian Democratic government, stressed: "The guerrillas have been defeated today and they will be defeated tomorrow due to the fighting power of the armed forces and because the Venezuelan people reject subversion and armed struggle."